RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1845.

Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMI-LEALY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per an-ment at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a short-ered than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five any per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of

All dues to this office may be remitted per mall, d and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Edipostage of all letters being paid by the writers—ustage of a single letter is scarcely of any account writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an we business, which operates as a serious tax

al advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty

in that proportion for advertisements of a com-except Lottery Venders and Auction-re charged one hundred dollars, (paper inished. Every measure, that has been taken to impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore not. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, communication being certified by the name of muster, written on the back of the letter.

LAW PARTNERSHIP. LUCIAN MINOR & WM. H. JONES VE united to practice Law in the several arts of Fluvanna. M. residing at Louisa C. H., attends, on

parate account, the Courts of Louisa and W. H. J., residing at Palmyra, (Fluvanna C. H.) attends, on his separate account, the Courts of Albemarle and Buckingham. Oct. 9-c8t* LAW NOTICE.

AUGUSTINE C. BUTTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

II A temoved to Lawrenceville, Brunswick county,
Virginia, and will attend the Courts of Brunswick,
Diawiddie, Greensville and Sussex, and the Superior
Carts of Southampton county. Addiess, LawrenceOct 3-clm

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. merly of Vergrain, now of St. Louis, Missourt,) ill, attend promptly to any professional business any where in the State of Misseuri, provided the at he five hundred dollars or more.

Washington Union will please copy until forbid. 10 PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS. TO PLANTERS AND different parties of heavy The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of heavy I Kerseys and Sattinetts, manufactured expressly for common use and servant's wear - it contains 11 onness of wood per yard, double warp, and hard twisted, warranted not to be surpassed for durability. Any enquiry respecting it, directed to Milton, N. C., will be promptly are need to.

.... Sent 30, 1845.-ctf TO THE PUBLIC. HEREBY proclaim, that Mr. John P. Hawkins, of Parmylle, Prince Elward county, Va., is no longer my Agent or Attorney, for the transaction or negotiation of any business in the Republic of Texas.

RICHARD F. MILLER.

Farmville, Va., Oct. 10, 1845-c8w The subscriber wishes to rent, for the next year, a small FARM, with a good dwelling house and store house attached—one in the upper country would be preferred. Address B. F. A., Louisa Court-house, V. Oct. 14—e5t

TOTOPOTOMOY LAND FOR SALE WILL he offered for sale, publicly, on the premises, on the 31st day of October, 18 5, if fair, otherwise the next fair day thereafter, two hundred and fifty acres of Land, belonging to the Estate of Thomas Melton, deceased and Known as Mulberry Hill. This farm has on it a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-losses, is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, outs, by and early vegetables, the last of which may be culti-

vated with profit for the Richmond market, being that only twelve or to inteen miles.

Terosos Sale—One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the lat day of January, 1846, the renaining two thirds in equal instalments of six and twelve months from the lat day of January, 1846, the purchaser giving boads with approved security and a deed of trust on the premises to secure the payment of

the same Mr Richardson, living at Mulberry Hill, will show the Land to any one wishing to see it.

VM. T. H. POLLARD,

Administrator, &c., of Thos. Melton, deceased.

VALUABLE ALBEMARLE ESTATE AT

VALUABLE ALBEMARLE ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will offer, at auction, on the premises, on the 10th of December next, the Estate cailed DUNLORA, the late residence of Col. Samuel Carr, containing, by recent survey, four hundred and forty-containing, by recent survey, four hundred and forty-containing, by recent survey, four hundred are for these, one hundred and sixty are Ribbert and low grounds, of the finest quality, more than one hundred agree are heavily timbered, the greater part of hundred agree are heavily timbered, the greater part of which is within two miles of Charlotteaville, where which is within two miles of Charlotteaville, where which is within two miles of Charlotteaville, and within four miles. This E-tate is sinusted between two and fire miles North of Charlotteaville, and within four miles fifth University of Virginia, in a wealthy neighborhood, remarkable for its intelligence and morality. The fivenum river, which bounds the Estate, is navigate for batteaux, in both of its branches, for five and six miles above it, to large manufacturing mills of the hubber repute. There is also another large mill, one mile below, on a tributary of the Rivanna. The improvements consist of a large and elegant brick dwelling and all necessary out houses.

TERMS, one fourth on the 18th February, 1816, and the oreduce requal annual instalments thereafter.

doesn three equal annual instalments thereafter, ediately after the sale of the land, there will also red, at auction, thirteen young and likely Neal the stock, Plantation Utensits and Household are, and the crops of Corn. Hay and Tobacco. realthe and the cross of Corn of sale.
FERMS made known on the day of sale.
GEORGE WATSON CARR.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In accordance with the last will and testament of Mary Brake deceased, we shall proceed to sell, at public anction, on the third day of November next-that being Court day—at Powhatan C. H., a valuable Tract of Land, lying in the county of Powhatan, immediately on the river road, from Cartersville to Richmond, one mite below Maxey's Tavern, and adjoining the lands of Richard Anderson, John Woodfin and others, containing, by a recent survey, 345 acres—about two hundred acres in original growth, well timbered, and adupted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c.—the balance arable land, in goad condition, and suspicious of the provided acres in original growth, well timbered, and adupted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c.—the balance arable land, in goad condition, and suspicious of improvement—the whole tract well watered The improvements coffisist of a log dwelling, with a said on each side, a good barn, with sheds on three alless, corn house and tebacco houses, with other necessary huses. A further description is deemed useless, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises action the day of sale. Persons wishing further information, or to view the premises, will call on the Executed, Mr. O. K. Bristow, residing on the place, or nujedic, six miles below Cartersville. Either of us will take pleasure in showing the land.

O. K. BRISTOW,
Oct. 7—etds

Executors of Mary Drake, deceased.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILLS FOR

VALUABLE FARM AND MILLS FOR

NALUABLE FARM AND MILLS FOR SALE.

IN conformity to the last w.il and testament of John Schenney, deceased, I will, on the 5th day of Nowhere next, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, the FARM on which the testator resided, together with the Mills thereunto belonging, situated on the Mattaponi river, about fifteen miles South of Fredericksburg, on the main road leading to Richmend, and six miles West of Guinney's Depot, In an agreeable and healthy neighborhood. The Farm contains one hundred and seventy acrees, more or less, on which is a comfortable dwelling House, with the necessary out houses, and a very valuable Mill, erected on a never-failing stream, has three pair of stones, two for grinding corn, and one for wheat, with bolting cloths, and all other machinery necessary for manufacturing flour-together with a Saw Mill and Cot on Machine, all of which are now in excellent order. Two pair of sense are driven by iron machinery, on the most approved plan.

There is also on the premises a convenient and com-SALE.

suit purchasers.

Such de-irable property rarely comes into market, and a good bargain may now be had. All who may wish to purchase are requested to call and examine the prenieses for themselves, on which there will always be found TEMS.—One third cash, the residue in 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security, and a deed of trust on the premises.

JOHN P. McKENNEY.

Surviving Executor of John McKenney, dee'd.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of a decree of the United States Court, fourth Circuit and Eastern District of Virginia, pronounced on the 4th day of December, 1844, in the name of the United States of America, plaintiffs, agrunst John O. Lay, et als., defendants, will be sold by the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed for that purpose, a public auction, to the highest hidder, on the 5th day of November, 1845, at the Court House of the county of Madison, State of Virginia, between the hours of 10 and 20-clock, P. M., a certain tract of land, situated in the said county of Madison, containing 237 acres, more cless, adjoining the lands of Thomas Bohannan and others, purchased by the said John O. Lay of Herbert A. Claiborne and William B. Chamberlayne, Trustees for Benjamin Duval.

for Renjamin Duval.

The sale will be made upon the following terms, to what one-third of the purchase money to be paid in tash, and the residue in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser living bonds with approved security for the deferred payments, and the title to the property to be relained and the whole of the purchase money is paid.

EDMUND CHRISTIAN,

Marshal U. S., E. D. V., and Com

School for Young Ladies,

AT PRINCE EDWARD COURT HOUSE.

THE second session of my School will commence on the first Monday in November, and close on the fourth Wednesday in April. The course of studies embraces all those subjects usually taught in the best se minaries of the kind. There are many advantages at tending the peculiar position of the school. The buildings are large and commodious, having been erected for the purposes of a Female Seminary.

Dr. F. J. Mettauer, a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, will deliver a full course of lectures on Chemistry. These lectures will be amply illustrated by experiments.

Rev. Professor Sampson will deliver a course of lec

by experiments.

Rev. Professor Sampson will deliver a course of lectures on Morai Philosophy.

Board, including every accommodation, \$60; Tuition \$18; Music \$18; use of Piano \$4. A small extra fee will be charged for those attending the chemical lectures.

Fees payable in advance. Board may be had in the village, on reasonable terms.

Sept. 26—wtiN ROBT. G BRANCH.

TO UNITED STATES PENSIONERS IN

VIRGINIA.

THE undersigned, resident of Richmond city, having theen for sevenal years engaged in the prosecution of Revolutionary Claims, and, consequently, familiar with the proper manner of preparing certificates, orders of Courts, and vouchers of all kinds connected with the business; and having observed how much trouble and difficulty attend the drawing of many of your pensions at the Agency of Virginia, in consequence of the informality of your veuchers, as also the difficulty in getting some one to act as your Attorney, since the law requires said Attorney to make oath that he has no in crest in the money he is authorized to receive, by reason of any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer; and, whereas, few like to attend to business without some compensation, he therefore proposes, to all whose pen-VIRGINIA whereas, few like to attend to business without some compensation, he therefore proposes, to all whose pensions are made payable at Richmond, Va., that he will prepare for each Pensioner all necessary papers, and remit by mail, semi-annually, with full directions for filling up, &c., draw the pension, and remit the amount in a check, or money, as he may be directed, and leave it ontional with the Pensioner to make such compensation afterwards as he or she may think proper. By this means, your papers will not be subjected to a return of some three or four times before they are properly authenticated. He will also continue to prosecute and establish claims on moderate and satisfactory terms.

JAMES T. SUTTON, Ja.

N. B.—All letters, to receive attention, must be post N. B.—All letters, to receive attention, must be post-paid. J. T. S. REFERENCES:—James E. Heath, Esq., Auditor Public Accounts, Richmond, Va; S. H. Parker, Esq., Register Accounts, Richmond, Va; S. H. Parker Land Office, Va. Richmond, Va., Aug. 5th, 1845—c3m

100 Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from Mount Airy, near Warsaw, Va., on the 4th instrut, BILLY GRIMSHAW, the foreman of Mr. W. H. Tayloe's carpenters. He is a tall, slim mulatto, intelligent and shrewd, about 48 years of age. The above reward will be given tor Billy's apprehension, and being lodged in juli, beyond Virginia; thirty dollars beyond fifty miles, and twenty dollars within that distance.

Manager for W. H. Tayloe.

Mount Airy, near Warsaw, Va., Oct. 21—clm

DYING AND SCOURING ESTABLISH-

DYING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT-REMOVAL.

JOHN W. HINES has removed his Dying and Scouring Establishment to his new house, directly opposite Dr. Pinmer's Church, on Frankin street. All work
in his line, as usual, will be executed in the best man
ner, and on the most reasonable terms. Thankful to a
generous public for their past encouragement, he would
renew his pledge, that all work entrusted to him will be
done in the best manner and sivle. done in the best manner and style. Sept. 30-cif 8t*

China Hall.

FALL SUPPLY OF CHINA, GLASS AND FALL SUPPLY OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

BY the ships Montezuma and Adriondack, via New York, and the Virginia, at City Point, from Liverpool, the substriber has received the larger portion of his fall supplies; and by the ship Harkaway, from Liverpool, daily expected at City Point, he will receive the remainder of his stock of China and Earthenware, direct from the manufactories, consisting of new shapes and patterns. By the regular packets from Boston he is in receipt of his supplies of Glass from the manufactories, and is prepared to offer a very large and desirable assortment of superior Goods in his line.

Country Merchants, and all others, are particularly invited to examine his goods; and prices, as strong inducements, will be offered to those who buy for cash and to punctual customers.

A very large assortment of Lamps, Looking Glasses,

Stone Ware, &c., &c., on hand.

HUGH A. WATT,

Ang. 26 No. 72, West Main street.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL AND VALENTINE, BREEDEN & CO., have received by Railroad, and Steambeat, and Packet Lynchburg for New York, a choice assertment of Fancy and Staple bry Goods, of the following descriptions, which, with those before on hand, comprise almost every article in

Super rich, shaded and figured Cashmere De Ecosse Super lich, shaded and figured Cashmere De Ecosse
Super black and plaid Alpacas
Plaid ombre shaded Thibet Shawls
Pompadour, Plaid Silk; Kabyle, Broche, and plaid do.
Black and fancy colored Silk Fringes and Cords
Crape Starfs, Handkerchiefs and Points
Thread and French Laces, Edgings and Insertings
French-worked Collars and Liste Edgings
steel Buttons, Gimps and Cords, and Tassels
Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattlants, 19

Super 3 ply, and Ingrain Carpeting and Rugs
Whitney, Rose Point and Duffil Blankets, which are
offered at the lowest market prices for cash, or city ac
ceptances. VALENTINE, BREEDEN & CO.,
No. 217, Broad Street, Shockoe Hill.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS. THE subscribers, at No. 83, Main street, have just received and opened a beautiful assortment of new and fashionable GOODS, for ladies' wear, to which they particularly call the attention of country merchants and

Super figured Roumelias Super figured McDoras and Zenobias Striped and changeable Albertees Figured Eolans and Foulard Muslins

Figured Eolans and Foulard Muslius
Plain and figured Alpaccas
Black and blue Coburgs, for ladies' dresses
New style Fall Prints, large assortment
Woollen and other Shawls, in great variety
Linen cambric and other Handserchlefs
Long half-fingered Mitts, black and white
Black and white slik Hose
Jaconet and Swiss Muslius
Plain and check Cambric, large assortment
Lisle (ace and Edging
Parls Gimp and Grddes, black and colored
Black Bombazine, Silk, Florence Braid and Willow
Blonnets

Bonnets
Ronnet, Cap and Lustring Ribbons.
These goods, with many others, have been selected
with much care, and will be offered to purchasers ex LONDON, WILLINGHAM & DREWRY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale by J. WARROCK, THE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

For the year 1846,

CALCULATED by David Richardson, of Louisa
County, Virginha, containing lists of the Courts of
Virginia and North Carolina, and of the House of Delegates, Senate and Congress of Virginia, complete
In the amusing department will be found The Honeymoon Over; The Birth of the Flowers; The May Queen,
(Song;) Variations of the Rose; The Four Leafed
Clover; The Orphan Girl; Be Kind to Each Other;
Adam's First Sleep; Complete List of the United
States Navy, Affoat and Building; Variety is Charming;
Arithmetical Questions; Riddles; Rebus; Puzzle; Char
ades; and a number of other pieces.

Aug. 19—ctf

A DESIRABLE ESTATE FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the estate lying as Springfield. The tract of land contains 800 acres, a very fair proportion of which consists of excellent wood land and low grounds, a large ings, and all necessary improvements for a comfortable residence. It is situated within one mile of Prince Edward Court House, two miles from Hampden Sidney College, and seven miles from Farmville. These places furnish a constant and excellent market for all of its productions. There is no place in Virginia more entirely healthy, and no society superior in intelligence and morality to that in i s immediate vicinity. Its nearness to the Court House and College, afford superior tacilities for education. There are two flourishing female schools, and one male school, at the Court

The overseer will show the premises to any person wishing to see them. Persons wishing to purchase, will address the subscriber at Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia.

TERMS:—One third cash, on delivery of the deed, and the residue in one and two years. For

60 Dollars Reward.

the deferred payments, bond and security will be required. CHAS. S. CARRINGTON.

RAN away from the subscriber in Bucking-ham county, Virginia, on his way South, three Negro Men, to wit: RICHARD, about 6 feet high, 28 or 30 years of age, black and stout made—sold in Richmond by Mrs. Organ, of Surry county, near Cabin Point; no visible marks recollected. He had on when he left a white fur hat, with very small

brim, and a suit of summer clothes.

TOM, dark complexion, 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on the left jaw, from the toothache—the skin seems to have grown to the bone. Had on when he left a black slick cap, and a suit of summer clothes. Tom was sold in Richmond by Isham Lowry, and formerly be-longed to the estate of Mrs. Trevillian, of Hano-

muscular, no visible marks recollected, was sold in Richmond by Charles D. Pettus, of Halifax county, Virginia. I will give the above reward of sixty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the above named slaves to Betts & Edmondson in Richmond, with all reasonable expenses. ver county, Virginia.

ALBERT, dark complexion, 24 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very stout and muscular, no visible marks recollected, was sold

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, October 30, 1845.

FLORIDA-ONCE MORE!

In politics, as in every thing else, it is true phiosophy to hearken to that good old saying, 'there's many a slip between the cup and the lip." We yesterday stated that there might be a chance for Brockenbrough's election. Yesterday's Times satisfies us that there is a capital chance for his success. That paper says:

"We wish it may not turn out that we halloaed yesterday before we were fairly out of the woods, or rather everglades, with regard to Florida. We spoke so confidently then, from a mistake as to returns which were at hand Monday, we thought there remained but two counties—but it appears the State has added several counties to her list since the publication of the latest map or list of counties of the State we had. Whereas, the Tallahassee Sentinel, received yesterday, brings additional returns, and there are yet four counties to hear from. According to the Sentinel's table, Mr. Cabell's majority thus far is 77. The Senti-

South Florida must decide it. What she will do we can't tell. Democrats count on about a hundred majority. Whigs allow them forty to sixty.

"Few of the above majorities are from official statements, and the contest is so extremely close," that figuring from others is uncertain business."
We shall regret to hear that Mr. Cabell is defeated. We had received enough to inspire hope where none had previously existed, and disap pointment after that, would be none of the pleasantest. Still we hope he is elected—and if he is not, he and his friends will have the consolation of feeling that he has done his duty, and that he has given encouragement to the Whigs of Florithem on to victory.

We fully agree with the Times, that Mr. Cabell has done his duty. He has done more than any of his party ever accomplished before, or even dreamed of doing-he has almost succeeded in storming one of the strongholds of Democracy. This should be gratifying enough, even should his own high hopes, and those of his political

friends, be extinguished by defeat. But we differ from the conclusion of the Times, as to the present result holding forth hopes of future victory to the Whigs of Florida. Our friends, there, will learn a useful lesson. They will be convinced by the present doubtful and critical contest, that it ill becomes the sentinels to sleep on their posts, when the Citadel is in danger. The Democrats who stayed at home will be aroused to wipe off all doubt hereafter as to the true position of the new State. Mr. Cabell has come nearer success than any Whig can hereafter flatter himself. He ought to be content with giving us such a fright.

The Manchester (England) Times, by a very protection party, both in England and the United

"How like to each other are men of all countries! The Tenterden steeple fallacy has a 'pretty considerably extensive location.' John Bull says he has prospered under a corn law, and he has prospered under a Tariffol heavy import dulieves, that because he can move slowly along | John M. Conway, jr., William Brent, Edmond F. it is the weight that enables him to walk at all." Because this country has made same progress

in improvement, in spite of the Tariff clog, therefore the Tariff is the grand stimulus of all branches of industry. Its repeal, say the Whigs, will prove fatal to the prosperity of the nation, and must be resisted at all hazards. In their boasted reduction of prices of manufactured provements in science and machinery, to the increa-ed production of the raw material, and the corresponding increase of consumption of the fabricsand, while they compare the present prices with those of a few years back, they always leave out of view, that with a moderate Tariff, goods purchased at home, and this difference of price tion to the favorites of unjust legislation. In 1832, when the Compromise was passed, Mr. Clay and the partizans of the "American System" asserted that its provisions would extend sufficient protection to manufactures. But when the agricultural interest was just about to reap some of the benefits of the law, their hands were lettered by a new and more onerous system of "protection." For many long years, the small class of manufacturers have had a fair and full opportunity of developing and strengthening their power. The strong arm of the Government has been thrown around them, and they have made giant strides. Is it not just, now, that the agricultural, and other interests, should be set free from their legislative thraldom, and enabled to struggle for success, in a fair field and no favors? The manufacturers have every natural advantage that can be desired-water-power of endless extent, coal, iron and cotton at their doors, and in all abundance. Still, they are not satisfied, but call upon the Hercules of Government to push them on. We ask no peculiar privileges for the other interests of the country-but we have a right to claim for them an exemption from unjust exactions. If, under a Revenue Tariff, acting alike upon all, the prosperity of the country be checked, and the predicted ruin ensue, the system can a Convention. be revised, and the protective monopoly may be piled still higher. But it is not fair to condemn our domestic and foreign policy, and will produce happiness and permanent prosperity to the quantity of improved high land, with good build- United States. Under these sincere convictions, we are fully justified in demanding a modification of the present unjust law, so that it may better suit the spirit of the age, and comport with the rights and interests of our whole country.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORIAL ELECTION Took place on Tuesday, the 21st instant .-We take the following sketch of proceedings from the Nashville Banner of Wednesday .-Messrs Turney and Nicholson (Editors of the Nashville Union) are Democrats. We do not know the politics of Mr. Dunlap; they are probably Democratic. The Whigs seemed to concen- Convention, if one be called? trate on Mr. Bell. After nine ballots there was no choice. Let this event, full of mischief to the Legislature. By union and harmony alone, can on the ad valorem principle, upon the wealth and property of the State, individual and corpotorious. Unless we move together in a body, the Whigs will slip in, elect their own favorite Democratic candidate, create dissensions in our ranks, and materially impair the power and moral influence of our party:

CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES. ELECTION OF U. STATES SENATOR. The two Houses having met for the purpose of electing a Senator, Mr. Guild made some highly complimentary remarks in reference to the claims of Gen. Trousdale for this office, and

thereupon withdrew his name as a candidate. Mr. Garner then put in nomination for that office Hopkins L. Turney; Mr. Thomas nominated A. O. P. Nicholson; Mr. Williamson nominated Mr. Dunlap, and thereupon the convention proceeded to vote, and upon counting the votes they

THE ENQUIRER. on Messrs. N. S. Brown, G. A. Henry, J. C. Junes, Bell, Foster, Joseph H. Williams, Haskell at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, for or against a Conference of the state, at the next annual election, and Pigs 10s, per ton, and per ton, an And, thereupon, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of

AFTERNOON SESSION The two Houses having again met, proceeded with the election, the results on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th ballots not differing materially from those

No election having been made, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EDUCATION MEETINGS. The people of Wythe county met at their October Court, to consider the important subject of Education-Isaac J. Leftwich, Chairman, and William A. Stuart, Secretary. After addresses from James L. Yost, P. S. Buckingham, and C. the number of counties in the State. Taking the L. Crockett, a well drawn and strongly argued Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Mr. Buckingham, and unanimously adopted. They resolve, that the people of Wythe ardently desire the regeneration of Virginia, and approve of the the Legislature the immediate adoption of an efgentlemen compose the able delegation to that "This leaves the result extremely doubtful .-Convention: Hon. James E. Brown, Isane J. Floyd, Charles L. Crockett, E. McGavock, Robert, Gibboney, James L. Yost, P. S. Buckingham, W. H. Spiller, J. P. Mathews and Robert Crockett.

The meeting instructed, and earnestly requestlaw at the ensuing session, establishing a system of ly the object of said law.

The following important resolution, offered by Mr. Charles L. Crockett, was also adopted:

"Resolved, That if provision be made for the gratuitous support and instruction of a certain ant equal number of promising young men from the present constitutional divisions of the State. University, the people of Wythe are unwilling that the present appropriation to that In-A Committee, James H. Piper, Chairman, was

appointed to submit through their Senator and Delegate, a system of Common School Education. At a meeting of the people of Stafford, on the 13th inst , James W. Ford was called to the Chair, and James M. Taliaterroacted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messis, R. C. L. Moncure, John M. Forbes, and John L. Chinn with ability and eloquence. Mr. Chinn offerred an excellent preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The two first reso-

"That we deem it the utmost importance, that the next General Assembly should take some step to wipe from our character so dark a spot, to rehappy figure, presents the true condition of the | medy this growing evil by a thorough reform in our present system of popular education, and adopting some scheme for the better accomplishment of so great and important an object.

"That we believe the slight tax necessary to be raised to attain so great and important a bene-fit, would be willingly borne, and cheerfully paid

as follows: John L. Chinn, R. C. L. Moneure, Reverdy Johnson, Esq., and family, of Baltiwith a fifty-six pound weight fastened to his leg. Rose, John H. Suttle, Peter D. G. Hedgman, from the Legation at London.) Thomas Towson, George M. Cooke, William H. Brown, James W. Ford, and J. M. Tallia-

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The proceedings of the people of Fairfax county will be read with interest, as bearing directly upon the fate of the Convention measure next winter. Fairfax, as all know, is a portion of Eastern Virginia, and her voice in tavor of a Convention decides, with sufficient vention at the approaching session of the Legislature. In all calculations, the vote of the doubtful. It is now ascertained, that he is friendis a tribute paid by the large mass of our popula- ly to the call of a Convention, and, in this respect, expresses "the opinion of a large majority of the citizens of the county." The vote of the West, aided by several of the Eastern counties will secure the passage of a law, to enable the people of Virginia to express their solemn and unbiassed views, for or against a reform of the State Constitution. We sincerely believe, that the effects of a Convention will be most beneficial, in infusing more harmony into the different sections of the State, and in giving new life and vigor to the Old Dominion:

Pursuant to adjournment, a large and respec-table meeting of the friends of a Convention, convened at Fairlax Court House on Monday, the 20 h instant, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting; T. R. Love in the chair, and J. D. L. Montanya, Secretary.

John Powell, Esq., chairman of the Commit-tee, offered the following report, for which sub-stitutes were presented by William H Dulany and A. B. Williams, Esqrs., but after considerale discussion, the report of the chairman was adopted by the meeting.

The committee charged with the duty of reporting a preamble and resolutions, for the adop-

tion of this meeting, respectfully report, that, hey have had the subject referred to them under their consideration, and that they believe there are many defects in the present Constitution of the State, which can only be remedied by the call of They believe that the right of soffrage ought

to be extended to all white male citizens of the State, over twenty-one years of age, having sufin advance a revenue system, which has not been ficient evidence of permanent common interest properly tried. We believe that it will exert a with, and attachment to, the community, which and perplexing, a system of public education has most salutary and beneficial influence upon all would prevent strife and dissatisfaction, at present manifested by a large and meritorious class of citizens of the State, who by the present consti-tution, are unjustly deprived of the rights of free-

They believe that all offices are established for the good of the people, and, therefore, for a faithful discharge of duty, officers should be elected by them, and at the end of fixed periods, should return to private life, their vacancies to be filled They regret that sectional feelings should have

influenced any portion of the State to oppose a Convention, believing as they do that no injury can result to the Eastern portion of the State by the call of a Convention. How can Eastern Virginia be injured by the call of a Convention ?-If Eastern Virginia can, by the power she pos- A. Shaw, a sagacious and sensible gentleman. sesses, prevent the call of a Convention, can she not, with the same power, control the action of a cessible to the children of all the people,

our strength be kept together, our principles vic- rate, with a constitutional provision upon the power of appropriation by the Legislature. They believe that a Convention will be the

means of producing harmony and union throughout the State, the result of which will be to exnow disfranchised, a change in the manner of appointment to office, and the tenure thereof, a change in the Judiciary of the State, so necessary for the of a Convention. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolu-

Resolved, That it is necessary that a Convention be called to amend the Constitution of the State, to extend the right of suffrage to all white male citizens, over twenty-one years of age, having a permanent residence in the State, and contributing to the support of government in any

Resolved, That we regard the mixed basis of Marion, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, representation as the true principle of representation as the true principle of representation.

Resolved, That the Chairman furnish the Senator from this district, and the Delegate from this a loss to discover any signs of a sense of infecounty, with a copy of this and the proceedings of the former meeting upon the subject of a Con-

And then, on motion, the meeting adjourned. T. R. LOVE, Chairman.

Esq. The Republican is doing good service in

J. D. L. MONTANYA, Secretary. Fairfax county, Va., Oct. 27. Robert Cawthorn, Esq., has associated with himself, in the Editorial management of the Lynchburg Republican, his nephew, R. H. Glass.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL The news by the Great Western will be found to be full of interest. The drooping condition of Convention to be held in Richmond, to urge upon | the Cotton market angurs no good to the pecuniary affairs of this country; but the demand for ficient system of public schools. The following | American Flour, produced by the clearly ascertained tailure of the crops abroad, will give a new impetus to the grain market, and put money Leftwich, Andrew S. Fulton, T. J. Boyd, B. R. in the pockets of the farmers who have held back their wheat, and of our country and city millers, so important a class in our State. The N. Y. Sun sketches the following melancholy outline of European affairs. The French troops slaughtered by the Arabs in Algeria-the attempted revoed their Senator and Representative in the Legis- lution in Italy-the famine in Russia-the floods lature to use their utmost exertions to procure a | in Great Britain-the plagues and murrain, affecting fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables-all serve common schools which shall embrace in its provi- to make up as d. rk a picture of the trans-Atlansions every class, and providing an adequate fund, tie world, as could be conceived. But one single da, by his own example, which may yet urge by taxation or otherwise, to carry out successful- ray of light pervades the gloom - and that is, the pacific adjustment of the Oregon question, as the probable good to spring out of so much evil:

"Grain markets are steadily advancing. The German States have commenced prohibiting the "The wheat crop in Engand is now known to be very far below an average. The turnip crop

is threatened with a distemper like the potate Willmer & Smith sum up a long review as follows: 'It is, therefore, too certain that the total produce of the kingdom must be regarded as short of usual years, and a steady and progressive rise in the value of bread-stuffs must be expected.— The upward movement may, and probably will, from time to time, receive checks—but, on the whole, wheat will, we think, advance in price un-

til next Spring. "European aff. irs present a threatening aspect. England and France will have enough to do at ome, without interfering in American affairs.
"War with America for Oregon is now neither possible nor probable. England's millions look to us for bread and cotton, and the Ministry are ost anxious to settle all points of dispute between the two countries.

"Famine with all its horrors appears to be staring at half of old Europe's population, and an all pervading cry for civil and religious freedom

"Extensive floods, causing much damage have

The delegation, and it is a strong one, to rep- Great Western, we observe D. S. Carr. Esq., of more, and Major F. Searle, (bearer of despatches

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH. We invite attention to the following elegant

of Virginia, he sought his fortunes in Louisiana, where his fin morable judicial distinction. Mr. W. groups together many striking facts to show Crescent City, and to throw some light upon the away the veil of Ignorance. While the North certainty, the success of the friends of a Con- and extreme South have made such noble efforts in cultivating and elevating the human mind, shall Virginia continue to be pointed at as the can be imported much cheaper than they can be delegate from Fairfax has been considered as scat of intellectual darkness? It is for her people

To the Editors of the Enquirer; NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1845. Gentlemen: - I am most happy to perceive, by the papers, that the good citizens of my old and honored native State are thoroughly aroused on the subject of the education of the people. Bevond all question, the great neglect of your Legislature, to provide good common schools for the people, has been the main cause of the decline of Virginia. Her immense physical resources, her energetic population, her variety of soil, her unequalied geographical position, and great abundance of all the means of wealth, would have preserved her from her present decline, against every other obstacle, but that of a the Municipality. As every thing among us is total want of good common schools, and the neglected education of the people. This has been the spring of all your woes. Very happy am I, an humble, but much loving offshoot of the Old Commonwealth, to hear that you have so zea-

he general education of the people.

In the prolific essays, addresses and editorials with the fact, that, here, in the extreme South, where common schools have been considered by ome theorists as impracticable-(an idea not without countenance, from the history of the past,)—here, in this "Babel of nations, and Babylon of iniquity," as the piety of the North loves to dub our quiet, moral and enterprising city; here, in spite of obstacles the most serious been adopted, which has accomplished in a short time more good than has ever been wrought elsewhere by the same means and in the same time. The public schools of New Orleans, considering the time they have been in operation, will com-pare with those of Boston and Berlin. Their sudden creation, their rapid progress from the smallest and most discouraging beginnings, their perfect order and efficiency, seem almost the work of magic. New Orleans, you are perhaps aware, out for it, and I must close. Fervently hoping is divided into three distinct corporations. My observation has been principally confined to one of them, but, in all three, a l ke zeal and a like success have characterized their efforts in behalf of education. In the Second Municipality, in which I reside, the first public school was opened at the close of the year 1841, under the direction of J. and so constituted, that the most opulent of Your Committee believe that all conflicts of sectional interests might be remedied by a consti-SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. State of the Harrest-More Orders sent to Ameri-

stitutional provision, that all taxes be levied upticipated on equal terms with the children of the rich, in the blessings of a common education. The political and social advantages of this com-mingling and associating the children of the poor and of the rich, will occur to you without any suggestion from me. That abominable vestige tend the right of suffrage to thousands who are of English feudalism, which I can well remember was one of the causes of the failure of your educational efforts in Virginia, the "Charity School or Poor School System," ought, like most best interests of the people, which they believe can only be effected through the instrumentality and branch from our soil. What man or woman, especially what Virginian, so famous for pride of character, would not let his children starve in ignorance, rather than pick up the crumbs from the rich man's table-rather than beg his a b c? How well I remember the poor little dirry-faced,

meanly clad urchins, with their downcast cowed look, creeping along and dodging from the scoffs of the broad-cloth boys, whose papas paid for their schooling, and the meagre knowledge doled out to them from torn and dog-eared spelling books, by some careless stripling poorly paid for poor work! Can children thus educated ever hold their heads up to the level of American citizens? Assuredly not. Peep into our public schools, Iron and Salt.

1 Tons well assorted country Iron.
100 sacks Ground Alum Salt; for sale by 100 sacks Ground Alum Salt; for sal where education is claimed and allowed as the len districts of Yorkshire, business is brisk, and

whose father perhaps drives the dray for his

Away, then, with all charity or poor schools ! us have only common schools for all the few intelligent citizens, mark what happy results have been achieved! The first school in the 2d Municipality opened with thirteen pupils of both sexes. At the end of that year (1842,) there The Produce ma were more than 800 scholars attached to the pubschools in this Municipality. There were, then, 2.300 children between the ages of 5 and 15, of whom 300 were in private, and 800 in publieschools; leaving near 1,000 not in any school.

the Democratic cause, and we wish it full sucvery little more than \$2 a year for each pupil, the rest was supplied by our Municipal Corporation. In the following year 1843, the number at-tending our public schools amounted to 1,156; the private schools 400; leaving 931 children between 5 and 15 not attending any school. In December, 1814, there were 1,574 belonging to the public schools; and during the year 2,500 had, me way or other, enjoyed the advantages of These were taught by 33 teachers, 10 males and 23 females, besides a superintendent. In that year there were in the Municipality 2 679 children between the ages of 5 and 15, of which 1,571 attended the public schools, 269 the private

hools; leaving 736 not attending any school. These facts show the great superiority of the iblic over private schools, and the regular and tion in our orphan asylums; many are taught at the North, to be spoiled in tashionable academies, are debarred from the advantages of our schools by the ignorance of our language. There is an immense German and Dutch population in our Municipality, and you know, from your experience of this people in Virginia, that they are slow in learning the English language, and backward in participating in American enterprizes. The children of these make up almost the only class of our people who do not attend school. I trust, that the liberality and spirit of improve-ment which seem constantly to animate the Dia school expressly for the benefit of the children, who do not speak our language, in order that they may at least be able to read and understand the

stitution and Laws which are to govern them. You will perceive, that the public schools are because the former are in all respects preferable the public schools the children are taught at a cost of \$1 47 per month, including stationary. In the private schools the cost would be \$5 per month, exclusive of stationary. Total in public schools would be \$27.870-private \$75,552 per annum. Here, where all the expenses of a la-"Extensive floods, causing much damage have occurred in the North of England and Scotland. Much corn which remained in the field was carried away, as also sheep and cattle; some lives were lost.

Among the 128 passengers by the steamer Great Western we observe D. S. Carr. Esc. of ces-widows, left without adequate means for | is granted to all Spaniards and Chilians who may has prospered under a Tariff of heavy import dustressent Stafford in the Education Convention, is Baltimore, (U. S. Minister at Constantinople,) ther support—young ladies, who would lay by a have taken part in any of the late dissensions bee exigencies of lifepreparing for the pulpit, the bar, or the medical profession—all these deserving people find useful Queen of Spain. The negotiation with the See and profitable employment in our public schools. of Rome was progressing, though slowly. A The salaries paid are highly respectable. The courier had been despatched from Madrid with superintendent gets a larger salary than the Go-vernors of three-fourths of the States—to wit: of the Papal Court, and with a declaration of its we invite attention to the following engant vernors of three-following of the States—to with and interesting letter of Mr. Walker. A native \$2,500; a male assistant gets \$1,200; a female wish to see the questions in dispute brought to an experimental less than the states are native issue. principal has \$1,000; female assistants are paid some private, in admitting of an easier classification some very important changes in the Universities. the progress of Elucation in the much abused be divided and classified among the different his classes, teach a larger number than in the

> tages of the public over private schools, which I need not refer to.
>
> The public schools here are divided into the primary school, where the little tiny ones are kept out of mischiel, taught subjection and habits of attention; if they were taught nothing more, this would be a great deal-but, in addition, they are taught their alphabet, spelling and reading. In the intermediate department, they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and declamation, and also music, in which, by the

bye, they attain an astonishing proficiency. the high school, they complete their education by learning algebra, mathematics, Latin and French. Attached to the public schools is a public iyceum, supported by the voluntary contributions of the scholars, each one subscribing three dollars a year, and which is in a most prosperous condition, having the foundation of a fine libra-

ry. The schools are held in the different wards, in convenient and central positions, and in elegant buildings, crected at great expense by discover that this institution of public schools has contributed largely to increase the value of property and enlarge the resources of our prosperous Municipality. The great facilities for the educa-Commonwealth, to hear that you have so he lously set to work to obliterate this standing reproach of Virginia, and, by putting your heads together in Convention, to devise some plan for together in Convention of the people.

Municipality. The great facilities for the residence of the municipality, has raised the rent of houses by drawing a large number rent of houses by drawing a large number. In the prolific essays, addresses and editorials called forth by the present excitement, all your writers refer to New England or Prussia, as the only countries where adequate and efficient provision is made for the education of the people.—

Now, Sirs, allow me to acquaint your readers with the fact, that, here, in the extreme South bell rings to open school, they tush in with tu-multuous haste and delight, and salute their teachers with every evidence of affection and reger around the school rooms to catch, the hum of their happy voices, and watch the expression of their little faces, bright with emulation and eager for praise. A happy judgment in the directory has selected for them principally temaleteachers. To the tender, affectionate, sensitive feelings of childhood, the softer traits of woman are infinitely better adapted, than the harsh determination and rough manners of the other sex. Led by their affections, children progress rapidly in learning; if forced, or roughly treated, they soon begin to look upon learning as a punishment, and the school house as a prison. But my letter has alout for it, and I must close. Fervently hoping that your efforts in behalf of education in Virginia may be eminently successful, and that the good old mother of States may, under the benign influence of education, of knowledge and of virtue, regain and long retain her proud distinction in this Confederacy, I beg to remain,

Very truly, your obedient servant, ALEXANDER WALKER.

[From the N. Y. Herald Extra of Tuesday morning.] ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

ca for Food-Another Slight Reduction in Cotton-The Fresh Movements in Ireland, &c. The Steam Ship Great Western, Captain Mathews, arrived early this morning, after a passage of sixteen days and a hall over the ocean. Our advices by her are to the 11th instant, inclusive, from Liverpool, and 10th from London.

She brings 128 passengers. The news is important, especially in a com-

mercial point of view. The crops in Great Britain are short. There is hardly a mistake about this now. Owing to this deplorable occurrence to the poor classes of England, more orders for food have been received

This failure of the harvests in England con-

tinued to have its effect on the cotton market .-That article, in consequence, had experienced another slight reduction. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, upon the whole, encouraging. In the Wool-

VOLUME 42--NO. 51.

The railway mania in Great Britain knows chum's father, or whose mother is the washerwo- abatement; it appears on the contrary, to increase The daily press are reaping a rich harvest by the prodigat outlay. A leading morning paper re-ceives, in the course of one week, at the pre-

sent time, from the railroud advertisements, as much hard cash as the Chief Magistrate of the Union is paid annually for his public services.

The Bishop of Exeter has called the attention children of the people. This is the system adopted in New Orleans. Under the direction of a gaged in railway speculations.

During the last three months no fewer than nine new rail-way newspapers have been estali-

The Produce markets generally exhibit a firm of this country are well employed at present.

The State of the Harvests.—The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market of yester-

For that year the State appropriated the mise-rable pittance of \$1,893 51 to our public schools, ter. The remarks which we have made on one market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this, combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large por-tion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potatoe crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements, in this upward tendency of pri-ces. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England, the disease in the potatoe, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a

small scab behind, which will not materially in-jure the properties of that valuable esculent. The interest of the newscentres in the accounts rapid diminition of the schoolless children in our determined to struggle while he can wield a prosperous Municipality. The report for this sword for the independence of his native land, prosperous Municipality. The report for this year, 1845, will exhibit still more gratifying results. By the end of the year, there will be less Nothing but the hand of death it seems can subdue. than five hundred children between the ages of the indomitable perseverance of the fiery, high-five and filteen, not in attendance on any school. souled Arab. The fruits of the French expedition Bear in mind, that many of these are orphans, to Morocco last year, may now be seen in thede who are well provided with support and educa- struction of the French force at Djemira Ghezo na, amounting to 450 men. The commanding home, and not a few are very foolishly sent off to other was enveigled from his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces; only 14 esca-Philadelphia boarding schools, and aristocratic ped. Flushed with this triumph the successful universities—and, unfortunately, many of them Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game—attacked Gen. Caraignae at the head of a considerable force, and although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess. This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France. The King especially is annoyed at it, and the government, it is said, are now resolved to hunt the Arab leader from the face of the earth. Twelve thousand men, or six regiments of troops, are to be instantly despatched to Algiers. Bugeaud is ordered to rejoin the army, and preparations are making on a large scale for carrying the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" into the heart of the country. But what will this avail? The climate will continue to mow down the invaders, if the nahardy recusants. Abd-el-Kader, as heretofore, down" upon the Frenchmen when they least ex-Louis Philippe's troops-the mausoleum, it may

be, of his dynas y.
This unfortunate French colony in Africa is one of the legacies which Louis Philippe received with this throne. It has been kept up and sus-tained from a desire to flatter the national price,

The Madrid Gazette publishes the text of a as ordered by the new system, the principle of which, it would seem, is to add to the power of the crown. The depot companies of the intantity have been suppressed by an order from the war office. The Progressista Party have lately held a meeting, in order to making arrangements for taking an active part in the approaching munici-

pal elections. ITALY. The Paris journals announce another isolated and ill-contrived attempt to bring about a revolu-tion in the States of the Church. It appears that, on the 24th of September, an insurrection broke and some Spanish and Picdmontese refugees, were implicated. On the night of the 24th, about one hundred of these refugees landed near Rimini. The insurgents immediately proceeded to the fort of San Deo, situated at a short distance from the town, and in which they are supposed to have had partizans. They penetrated into the fort, and set at liberty the political prisoners, who were very numerous. They next entered Rimini, where they stopped the couriers, and carried off the despatches. The Cardinal Kegate of Forli immediately sent troops to Rimini. On the 7th, at their approach, the insurgents, who, without doubt, had found no support in the people of the unfortunately too apt to be viewed with reference to its pecuniary bearings, it is very pleasing to abandoning their arms; some of them re embarked, the others took refuge in the mountains. It does not appear that any other movement what-ever took place throughout the Legations; but the fact has excited the avention of the authorities. port of the attempt reaching Marshal Raderzki, the commander of the Austrian forces, he re-inforced the garrison of Ferrara, and the Papai Government had ordered the garrison of Ancona to be strengthened, and the coasts strictly watch-

ed. The volunteers had been called out, and every

the insurgents. RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA. Letters from Odessa confirm the accounts of the reverses experienced by the Russians in the arrived at Gersai, a fortiess on the extreme from

tier of the Caucasus. Accounts from Constantinople to the 17th ult mention a general belief that a second hattle hall been fought between the Russians and Circassians, in which the former were defeated. The particulars are thus stated: "Schamil, the gallant and active leader of the Circassians, unexpecteda short but very bloody struggle, Count Woron-zoff was forced again to retreat, in order to reach a more favorable position. This he appears to have effected, but in the retreat he lost an immense number of men. The number of men killed is not exactly known, but it may be judged from the fact that 180 officers have perished among whom were one general officer, two of Count Worenzoff's aides-de-camp, and an aid-de-camp of Gen. Gluck. The Circassians also get possession of four pieces of artillery, and the greater portion of the Russian stores and amu-uition. The Circassians, after this victory committed great excesses. They ravaged the country, destroyed the villages, and carried off a great number of the inhabitants to the mountains as prisoners. Count Woronzoff reached Tiths on the 3d of September with the shattered remains of

his army. Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 23d ultimo, describe a sanguinary conflict between the Russian division under General Schwartz and the Lesghis. It appears that after having severely chastised the village of Tasell, which at all times has distinguished itself by its invincible energy, the General marched on the 11th August towards Auzuch and Kapuchin. The former place, when summoned, replied that it would only yield at the last extremity. Kapuchin, which had been reinforced by the surrounding population, was also placed in a formidable state of defence. Hardly had the Russian van-guard began to display the first files of its battalions, when the nountaineers, under the shelter of the entrenchments which they had made upon all the elevated points, began to ro'l down enormous stones upon the aggressors. This proceeding threw disorder men. The Russians were beginning to give way, but at the voice of their officers they again rushed impetuously to combat. At length, after extraordinary efforts, they succeeded in taking possession of the entire chain of hills and fortified mounts, with the exception of one position, from which a dreadful fire of musketry was kept up. This point could not be carried until the following day. The Circassians did not abandon it until they were at the last extremity, and then, as at Dargo, they retired in good order, leaving about 100 dead behind them. The Russian troops displayed rare intrepidity in this affair, but the recompensate the check of